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W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University

Columbus, Ohio, April 15, 1900.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The photograph was furnished by Supt. M. E. Hard from which we made the cut below. The plant is a near relative of the Polyporus or Trametes, but the "gills" or "tubes" are in *concentric circles*. The name Cy-clom'-y-ces means: circular (*cyclos*), fungus (*myces*).



FIG. 174.—CY-CLOM'-Y-CES GREENE'-I.—A rare "Polypore," with concentric "lamellae" or "tubes." Supt. M. E. Hard, Chillicothe, Ohio.

"QUOTATION PAGE."

QUOTATION.—Notes on Fungi were published by Dr. John W. Harshberger in the *Journal of Mycology*, and certain parts are here transcribed:

"BOX TORTOISES AND TOADSTOOLS.—The common box tortoise (*Cistudo virginica*) of our eastern woodlands is extremely fond of a rather frequent toadstool, *Russula virescens* Fr. A number of caps of this fungus, found in the woods at Primos, Delaware Co., Pa., on August 7, 1901, were gnawed in a rather jagged manner. Later, a tortoise was found immediately in front of a large light green *Russula*. It stopped work upon the approach of the observer, and although it was watched for some time, it remained perfectly quiet and alert. An inspection of its horny beak, however, revealed torn fragments of the toadstool smeared over the horny surface. I, therefore, succeeded in connecting the tortoise with the torn aspect of the fungus.

"PEZIZA REPANDA WAHLENB. IN PENNSYLVANIA.—McIlvaine in his book, 'One Thousand American Fungi' (p. 558), gives the distribution of this fungus, as: New York, Ellis; Minnesota, Johnson; Ohio, Lloyd; Pennsylvania, Miller. It occurs, according to him, on the ground, or on decaying wood. M. C. Cooke (Handbook of British Fungi II, p. 669) mentions it as one of the British funguses occurring on the ground and on stumps. It was discovered by the writer at Sherwood, near Angora, Philadelphia on an old rotten log in very considerable abundance. The specimens collected, some two or three hundred in number, varied in size from the diameter of a ten cent piece to one or two, or three inches across. The individuals were clustered, or disposed singly; some were saucer-shaped, others deeper and more bowl-shaped. The color was nearly white on the outer surface and a light, yellowish-brown color on the concave inner side.

"SPORE DISCHARGE IN PEZIZA BADIA PERS.—A considerable amount of this ascomycete was found at Crum Creek, Penna., May 20, 1901. When gathered in the hand and held for a moment, a discharge of the spores took place with a puff, like the curling smoke at the muzzle of a discharged gun. At intervals of several minutes, the same phenomenon took place until apparently all of the spores had been set free from the asci.

"CLITOPILUS ABORTIVUS B. & C.—The statement is made in an authoritative work on the fungi of North America, that 'the fungus is so named because of the abortive form of it frequently found associated with it.' From this sentence, one would infer, that the normal form is more abundant than the aborted one which is found with it. Nevertheless in the season of 1901, the aborted plants were by far the most abundant in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. A search through several woods was rewarded by the collection of many specimens of the rounded, egg-shaped, aborted form and only a few examples of the normal gill-bearing fungus." [John W. Harshburger, *Journal of Mycology*.]

ANOTHER FLY AGARIC.—The following interesting Note we owe to Supt. D. R. Sumstine, of Wilkinsburg, Pa.:

"*Amanita muscaria* is called the fly agaric because infusions of it are poisonous to flies. It has now however a keen rival for this reputation in another species of this same genus. Last summer while drying specimens of *Amanita solitaria* Bull., a number of flies was attracted to them. After the flies had remained on the plants for a short time they fell over apparently dead. This continued until thirty-nine fly mycophagists had become the victims of some narcotic contained in the mushrooms. The box with flies and plants was then set aside for future study. After two hours the box was again examined but the flies which once were dead were now alive and had departed with no more serious results possibly than a severe headache from their mycological "booze."

Several experiments were made with other specimens of the same species and the same results were obtained. It seems that this plant has some property that acts as an intoxicant or soporific to flies. It is reported by some writers as edible and by others as poisonous." [D. R. Sumstine, *Journal of Mycology*.]

QUOTATION.—A Polypore on a leaf we would never expect, but perhaps there is something new under the sun. We quote from W. A. Murrill in *Torreya*:

"A New Polyporoid Genus from South America.—An interesting pore-fungus was collected a few years ago in Columbia by Mr. C. F. Baker. It is the only species of Polyporaceae known to me which occurs parasitic on living leaves. I have erected upon it the new genus *Phylloporia*, a description of which follows:

"*Phylloporia* gen. nov. Hymenophore small, tough, annual, attached by the vertex to the lower surface of living leaves; context brown, fibrous, tubes thin-walled, mouths polygonal; spores globose, smooth, pale ferruginous.

"The distinguishing feature of this genus is its habit of growing upon living leaves. It is based upon the following species:

"*Phylloporia parasitica* sp. nov. Pileus circular, thin, attached by its vertex to the under surface of living leaves, 5-8 mm. in diameter, 0.2-1 mm. thick; surface minutely tomentose, fulvous, margin thin, entire, ochraceous to ferruginous; context membranaceous, fibrous, ferruginous; tubes 0.5 mm. or less in length, 3-7 to a millimeter, isabelline, polygonal, irregular, edges thin, entire or coarsely dentate; spores globose, smooth, very pale ferruginous, 3-4 μ ; hyphae concolorous.

"Collected by C. F. Baker near Bonda, Colombia, Nov. 16, 1898, on living leaves of *Bignonia* (?). Numerous sporophores in various stages of development are found on the lower surface of the leaf, usually attached to a vein. This species is the only one of its family in America that occurs on living leaves. Looked at from above, the host appears to be attacked by a leaf-parasite and it is quite surprising to find on the lower surface the sporophores of one of the Polyporaceae." [William Alphonso Murrill, *Torreya*].

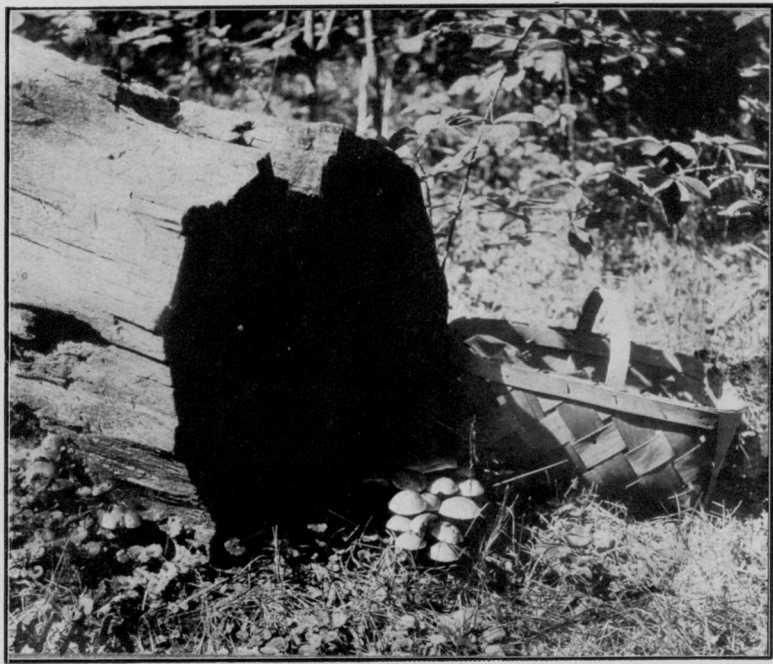


FIG. 175.—HY-PHO-LO'-MA SUB-LAT-ER-I'-TI-UM, in its native habitat, as photographed by Supt. M. E. Hard, Supt. S. Lawrence and the writer, near Ashville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1905.

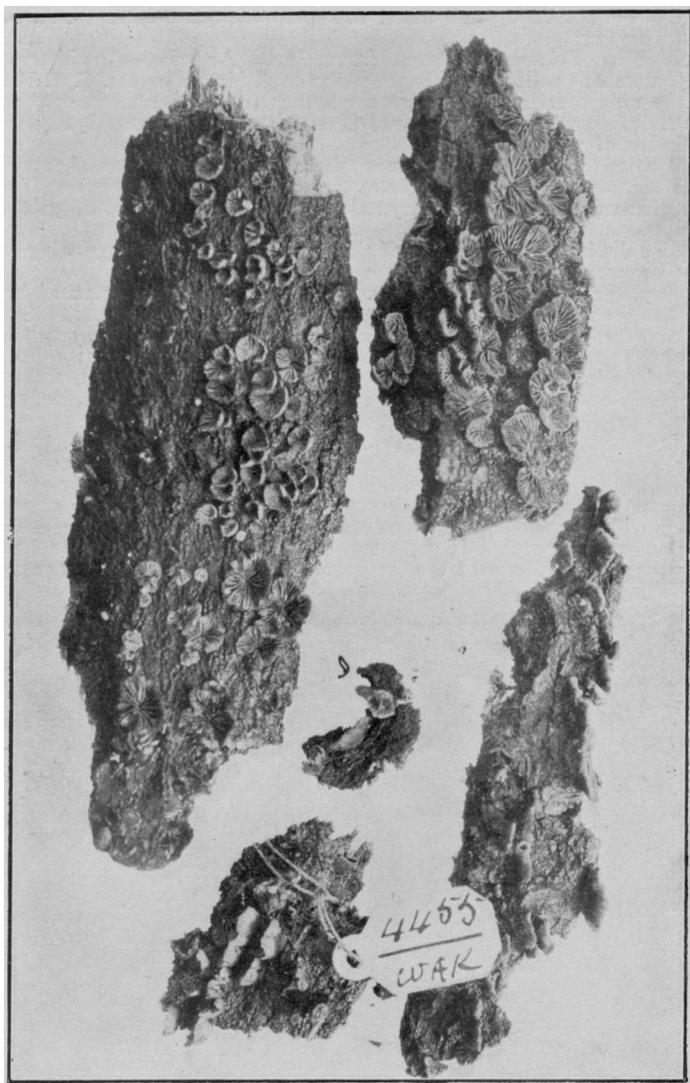


FIG. 176.--PLEU-RO'-TUS AP-PLI-CA'-TUS.--One of the neatest of all tiny gray sessile mushrooms,-- a near relative of the Oyster Mushroom. It is shown natural size in its natural habitat, that is to say, on old bark of fallen logs. It thrives only in moisture; these specimens were found on the narrow neck of land hemming in a cove at Cedar Point, near Sandusky, Ohio. The large log was well shaded and these little plants thrive in swarms.